

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TAX RELIEF

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of America's families. Yesterday afternoon, Ways and Means chairman BILL ARCHER unveiled our plan to provide tax relief for American families. This Nation's hard-working, tax-paying citizens have finally won a major victory.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that my Republican colleagues have kept our promise to the American people by providing the first major tax relief in 16 years. It is hard to believe that only 4 years ago, a Democrat-controlled Congress passed the largest tax increase in the history of mankind. We have undoubtedly come a very long way.

All too often, our detractors overlook the heavy burden of taxation on families. According to the Tax Foundation, the average American household will pay \$24,357 in taxes in 1997. That is over a 5 percent increase since last year.

Chairman ARCHER has fired the first salvo in our fight to return dollars back to families and out of Washington. Tax relief has become a reality because the American people spoke loudly and their elected representatives have listened.

I urge my colleagues to now continue our fight for America's families by working to abolish the IRS altogether and enact a fairer, flatter tax system. I have cosponsored legislation that would establish a national retail sales tax in favor of our current Tax Code.

Mr. Speaker, tax relief is vital to the steady growth of the American economy and to the continued health of the American family.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SOUTHWEST GUILFORD MEN'S BASEBALL TEAM

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, right now we are deep into baseball season. From the majors to the minors, from Little League to Babe Ruth League, tens of thousands of men, women, boys, and girls are happily engaged in the Nation's pastime. Among those participants were our Nation's high school baseball teams.

The just-concluded high school baseball season was extremely exciting in the Sixth District of North Carolina. For the first time, the Southwest Guilford High School men's baseball team won the 2-A State championship, defeating Cherryville High School 6 to 4. Southwest Guilford High School, located just outside of Greensboro, NC, capped a 21-11 season with the State title.

The Cowboys have been in the State playoffs for 4 straight years, but they could not have won it this year without an outstanding performance by pitcher and series MVP Jeff Montgomery. However, after being carried off the field with an injury, Montgomery was replaced by pitcher Tim Schilling. At one point during the game, head coach Mike Herndon almost pulled Schilling when Cherryville closed in on the Cowboys 6 to 4, but Schilling persevered and was able to pull through to pitch a winning game.

All of the Cowboys contributed to the State crown including Keith Morris, Andy Harney, Derik Idol, Erick McCoy, James Coates, Zack Samuels, Matt Fletcher, Aaron Berham, Stanton Horne, Brian Mitchell, Brian Tollerson, Ashton Frank, Duane McMurty, Blake Cross, Nick House, Matt Petzoid, Price Stevens, and Ryan Boedicke. Overseeing this group were Head Coach Mike Herndon, Trainer Stacey Foard, Student Trainer Meredith Adsit, Athletic Director Richard Kemp, and Principal Wayne Tuggel.

Congratulations to the Cowboys on an outstanding season. On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we congratulate the Southwest Guilford men's baseball team for winning the State 2A championship.

IN HONOR OF ALLAN B. WEINGOLD

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise and pay tribute to Allan B. Weingold, who has served in the medical profession since 1955. Dr. Weingold will be retiring this month after 40 years of service to the medical profession.

Allan Weingold was born in New York in 1930. After graduating from Oberlin College and attaining his medical degree from New York Medical College, he began his residency at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York which he completed in 1960. During this time, Allan was also the chief of service for the U.S. Army at Rodriguez Army Hospital in San Juan, PR.

After serving as a American Cancer Society Fellow in Gynecologic Oncology, he joined the faculty of the New York Medical College and became the professor and associate chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology. In 1973, Dr. Weingold became the professor and chairman of the department of the George Washington University Medical Center, a position he held until 1993. He also served as chairman of the Governing Board of the Medical Faculty Associates, a 300 member multispecialty practice group, and as interim vice president for medical affairs in 1992-93. On March 1, 1995, he assumed the role as vice president and executive dean at the George Washington University Medical Center.

Dr. Weingold is a senior examiner for the Examiner for the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, a former president of the Association Professors of Gynecology and Obstetrics, a former president of the Washington Gynecological Society, a member of the Council of the American Gynecology and Obstetrics Society, and the author of 110 text books, chapters, and other scientific publications.

Dr. Weingold has been honored for his knowledge and skill in his field. He has received numerous awards, including the Conrad Tharaldsen Scholastic Award. He is also a member of the Contin Honor Society and Alpha Omega Alpha, Iota Chapter.

I have known Allan Weingold for 20 years and am proud of his many accomplishments. He has overseen the training of literally hundreds of doctors, many of whom are currently practicing in the Washington metropolitan area. His high standards of ethics, his professional demeanor, and the high-quality of medical practice he has imparted to his students, residents, and leave a lasting legacy for the Washington region's health care. I am proud to have had the opportunity to know this extraordinary man.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues will join me in applauding Dr. Weingold for his extraordinary efforts and career successes in providing the citizens of the District of Columbia with quality health care. Although his presence will be sorely missed, we wish him and his wife, Marjorie, great success in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MSGR. JOHN J. BRADLEY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention a remarkable celebration that recently took place to honor Msgr. John J. Bradley as well as the 135th anniversary of St. Bernardine Church in San Bernardino, CA. On June 7, the parish hall was rededicated and named after Monsignor Bradley, a beloved and cherished figure in the history of this historic downtown church.

Monsignor Bradley was ordained on June 4, 1942 at St. Kierans' College, Kilkenny, Ireland, and served in Ireland and England until coming to the United States in 1946. In December 1946, he began serving as an assistant at Sacred Heart Church in Ocean Beach. Monsignor Bradley also served as a pastor at St. Joseph's Church in Holtville from 1951 to 1953 and at St. John's Church in Encinitas from 1953 to 1961. In June 1961, he became a pastor at St. Bernardine's in San Bernardino, a tenure that lasted 31 years. In July 1992, Monsignor Bradley began 1 year of retired service in residence at St. Bernardine's.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in paying tribute to this gentle man

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

who has served and inspired our community over the years. One cannot begin to describe the esteem in which this beloved man is held in the local parish. It is only fitting that the House of Representatives recognize his dedicated and faithful service today.

THE NATURAL RESOURCE SUMMIT
OF AMERICA

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few moments to talk about one of the silver linings in the cloud of apprehension and mistrust left behind by the 104th Congress in its handling of environmental issues. One of the very good things that came out of that Congress was the formation of the Natural Resource Summit of America. The NRSA is a coalition of now 37 organizations determined not to let natural resource policy in this country fall victim to the sort of extremism that was all too often evident in that 104th Congress.

The existence of one more environmental coalition isn't usually cause for notice. But the NRSA is different, because in this one collection of separate and independent groups, you see the first very impressive signs of the profound change occurring in the debate over natural resources. For the first time in a very long time, hunters, anglers, environmentalists, outdoor publications, outdoor business groups, natural resource scientists, and others have come together around a common set of principles.

One of the NRSA's leaders is Helen Sevier, the Chair and CEO of B.A.S.S., Inc., the parent company of the Bass Anglers Sportman Society. Joined by my distinguished colleague SHERWOOD BOEHLERT, I had the pleasure of meeting Helen and hearing her speak last summer at the NRSA's first grassroots meeting in Birmingham. When I listened to her describe the NRSA, it was clear that the groups were uniting not only around common environmental principles, but also around common sense and an end to partisanship and extreme language.

That day in Birmingham, she recalled being labeled as an "environmental extremist" for opposing the Clean Water Act reauthorization process in the House in the 104th Congress:

We said, "wait a minute, these guys really don't get it. They don't understand the way Americans really feel about their natural resources. They don't appreciate the 25 years of phenomenal progress that has been made improving our Nation's air and water quality. And they don't recognize the needs that still exist to restore ecosystems and fish and wildlife habitat." So we thought that if the environmental groups and the concerns they expressed on natural resource legislation were considered by Congress to be extreme, or not representative of the values of average Americans, then by merging the image of the hunting and fishing groups with the environmentalists we may be able to refocus congressional attention on the importance of natural resource values among their constituents.

Mr. Speaker, the attention of Congress is already being refocused by cooperative efforts

like that of the NRSA. On issues like protection of land and water habitats, clean water, wetlands, and forests, the vast outdoor community has shown its concern and its strength. The NRSA recently sent a letter to every Member of Congress stating the groups' priorities. They include maintaining the integrity of our public lands and waters and keeping them public, strengthening the Clean Water Act, and enhancing funding for the stewardship of public lands and natural resources.

These priorities are the result of more than a year of discussions between some very different people: a pair of scientists, one from the American Fisheries Society another from the National Wildlife Federation, a land protection specialist from the Sierra Club, a conservation expert from the B.A.S.S., an editor at *Sports Afield* magazine, a lawyer from the Environmental Defense Fund, just to name a few. These discussions produced a framework for action and a set of common sense shared goals.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to hear a lot from the NRSA in the coming months about natural resource policy. But I think we can learn more from than a set of positions on issues. We can learn that groups and individuals who share a vision of the future and are dedicated to the hard work of getting there, should refuse to let traditional partisanship, extreme rhetoric, or simple complacency stand in their way. It's a lesson the NRSA appears to have learned and an example for this Congress to follow.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD, COMMISSION FOR WOMEN: TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Montgomery County, MD, Commission for Women as it celebrates 25 years of service to the women of the county. To mark the occasion, the commission will hold a gala dinner, and the proceeds from the event will be used to support a scholarship fund and services for displaced homemakers and disadvantaged women.

In 1972, I had the great privilege and honor to serve on the first Commission and later to be elected as its second president. I have watched with pride as it has grown into an important voice and resource for women throughout the Washington metropolitan area. The commission advises the county executive, the county council, county agencies, and the general public on issues of concern to county women and their families. But, most importantly, the commission is there on a daily basis to serve the immediate and long-term needs of women in Montgomery County.

The Commission for Women provides such direct services as personal and career counseling, career-readiness classes, programs for displaced homemakers, workshops on changing careers, family crisis and transition services for events like separation and divorce and job loss, and workshops on women's health, sexual harassment, dependent care, and time management skills.

This year, as part of its anniversary observance, the commission released a study on the

status of women in Montgomery County, an invaluable tool for both the general public and elected officials. Comprising 52 percent of the population, the women of Montgomery County play a critically important role in the county's social and economic health. The study calls for a "paradigm shift in the development of laws, policies, practices and procedures affecting education, employment, health, law enforcement and crime prevention" and underscores an "urgent need to reevaluate outdated policies of schools and of most employers * * * based on the assumption of a single wage earner and an at-home parent."

Montgomery County, MD, has grown and changed in the last 25 years from a quiet bedroom suburb of Washington, DC, into a thriving cosmopolitan community. Over the years, the Montgomery County Commission for Women has been an important force in meeting the challenge of that change and in helping women and their families adjust to and prosper in a dynamic and diverse society.

Mr. Speaker, please join with me in saluting the Montgomery County Commission for Women and its talented and dedicated staff for 25 years of extraordinary service to the people of my county.

DEATH OF AMBASSADOR OMER
EISSA

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to former Ambassador Omer Eissa, who died in a tragic automobile accident while visiting Sudan on May 20. Ambassador Eissa served with great distinction as Sudan's Ambassador to Washington when Gaafar Mohamed Numeiry was President of Sudan. Ambassador Eissa was a great friend of the United States, and many Members of Congress had the great pleasure of knowing him. I will always be grateful to Ambassador Eissa for the hospitality that he extended to the Dance Theater of Harlem during several of their visits to Washington.

Ambassador Eissa had a long and diversified public service career in Sudan. As a member of the Sudanese Parliament, he was chairman of the Committee on Housing and Education. He was also a member of the Blue Ribbon Committee on Refugees. Subsequently, he was appointed as a member of President Numeiry's cabinet, which he later left to become Ambassador to the United States, serving concurrently as nonresident Ambassador to Canada and Mexico. While in Washington, Ambassador Eissa served as dean of the Council of Arab Ambassadors as well as dean of the Council of African Ambassadors.

After the coup that removed President Numeiry from office in 1985, Ambassador Eissa made his home near Washington and became an American citizen. I wish to extend my most heartfelt condolences to his wife and children, who can be very proud of what Ambassador Eissa has done for the people of Sudan.

THOMAS B. EVANS, JR.

Washington, DC, May 26, 1997.

Hon. CHARLES B. RANGEL,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR CHARLIE, A good friend of mine, Omer Eissa, recently died in a tragic automobile accident in Sudan where he was visiting a brother who was very ill.

Omer was always a great friend of the United States and hosted Arthur Mitchell and Dance Theatre of Harlem at the Sudanese Embassy on several occasions. You may recall the time we sat in the Presidential Box with the Reagans to watch Dance Theatre perform at the Kennedy Center.

I believe Omer's wife would very much appreciate it if you included some remarks about him in the Congressional Record (a draft statement is attached).

Let's get together one of these days when Alma and Mary Page are in town. She joins me in sending our warmest regards to you both.

Sincerely,

Tom.

WELCOMING REAR ADM. NORMAN
T. SAUNDERS TO FLORIDA

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome Rear Adm. Norman T. Saunders to south Florida as the new Commander of the Seventh Coast Guard District and Maritime Defense Command Seven.

Admiral Saunders, in his 30 plus years of service, has represented the U.S. Coast Guard with distinction. Before joining the Seventh District, Admiral Saunders served as chief in the Office of Law Enforcement and Defense Operations. In this capacity, Admiral Saunders directed several Coast Guard programs including enforcement of laws and treaties, operational and military readiness, intelligence, and investigative and security activities. The success of these programs is a testament to the leadership of Admiral Saunders.

Admiral Saunders is the recipient of numerous decorations including two awards of the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V", two awards of the Coast Guard Commendation Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V", and the Coast Guard Achievement Medal.

Mr. Speaker, the Seventh District, which encompasses 1.8 million square miles in the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea, plays a vital role in deterring illegal narcotics from entering our streets and communities. Keeping illegal narcotics out of the hands of our youth is one of the many difficult challenges the Coast Guard and the Seventh District face everyday. In addition, the Seventh keeps illegal immigrants from entering the United States. Since 1992, over 43,000 Cuban and 58,000 Haitian migrants have been interdicted by the Seventh. Whether it's fighting the war on drugs or illegal migrant interdictions, I am certain Admiral Saunders will continue the great work of the Seventh District in keeping our shores and waterways clear of any potential dangers.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Florida congressional delegation, I welcome Admiral Saunders and his wife Chris to south Florida and urge my colleagues to pay tribute to a

man who continues to serve his country with honor.

A TRIBUTE TO WALTER BETAR

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Walter Betar, a long time servant of the Altoona Area School District within my congressional district. Mr. Betar will be retiring from the Altoona Area High School where he has dutifully served as principal for 25 years of his 41-year career with the district. Please join me in wishing him the best of luck as he begins to pursue new challenges in his retirement.

Mr. Betar graduated from the Altoona Area High School in 1950. Upon graduation he was accepted at the Pennsylvania State University where he went on to earn his B.A. in the General Arts and Sciences. He then attended the Indiana University of Pennsylvania where he earned a Masters of Education in guidance and Counseling. In 1958, during his own academic pursuits, he began his distinguished career in education as a Social Studies instructor at the Altoona Area High School. Mr. Betar would soon move on to administrative positions within his field, first serving as a guidance counselor and then serving as the Director of Federal Programs. During this time he continued to lead by example by continuing his own education, attending Shippensburg State College and the University of Pittsburgh. In 1972 Mr. Betar became Principal of the Altoona Area High School, the very school he had graduated from 22 years earlier.

His 41 years of service with the Altoona Area School District is truly testament to his dedication to the field of education and our community. His lifelong commitment to generations of students is not only commendable but more importantly it has played a valuable part in shaping generations of our youth. Students rely heavily on their educators as role models in their development and we have been very lucky to have such an outstanding example and leader in Mr. Betar.

Mr. Speaker, I will close by once again asking you to help me pay tribute to Mr. Walter Betar on his retirement. His life has been one of service and dedication to others and I am honored to have him as one of my constituents. I would like to thank Walt for his commitment to others and for making our community a better place to live. I wish him the very best in all that he pursues.

SPANISH PEAKS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1997

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to give permanent protection as wilderness to the heart of the Spanish Peaks area in Colorado.

The bill is cosponsored by my colleague from Colorado, Mr. MCINNIS. I greatly appreciate his assistance and support.

The mountains now usually known as the Spanish Peaks are two volcanic peaks in Las Animas and Huerfano Counties whose Native America name is Wayatoya. The eastern peak rises to 12,683 feet above sea level, while the summit of the western peak reaches 13,626 feet. The two served as landmarks not only for native Americans but also for some of Colorado's other early settlers and for travelers along the trail between Bent's Old Fort on the Arkansas River and Taos, NM.

With this history, it's not surprising that the Spanish Peaks portion of the San Isabel National Forest was included in 1977 on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks.

The Spanish Peaks area has outstanding scenic, geologic, and wilderness values, including a spectacular system of over 250 free standing dikes and ramps of volcanic materials radiating from the peaks. The State of Colorado has designated the Spanish Peaks as a natural area, and they are a popular destination for hikers seeking an opportunity to enjoy an unmatched vista of southeastern Colorado's mountains and plains.

The Forest Service reviewed the Spanish Peaks area for possible wilderness designation as part of its second roadless area review and evaluation—known as RARE II—and in 1979 recommended designation as wilderness of 19,570 acres. Concerns about private land inholdings in the area prompted Congress, in the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980, to instead provide for its continued management as a wilderness study area.

A decade later, the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 included provisions for long-term management of all the other wilderness study areas in our State's national forests, but meanwhile questions about the land-ownership pattern in the Spanish Peaks area had prompted the Forest Service to change its mind about designating it as wilderness. That, in turn, led to inclusion in the 1993 wilderness bill of a requirement for its continued management of that area as a wilderness study area for 3 years—until August 13, 1996. The 1993 bill also required the Forest Service to report to Congress concerning the extent of non-Federal holdings in the likelihood of acquisition of those holdings by the United States with the owners' consent.

The required report was submitted in 1995. It indicated that within the wilderness study area, there were about 825 acres where the United States owned neither the surface nor the mineral rights, and about 440 acres more where the United States owned the surface but not the minerals. Since then, through voluntary sales, the United States has acquired most of the inholdings. Today only 188 acres of inholdings remain, and 80 of those acres are held by the Wilderness Land Trust, which plans to transfer them to the Forest Service. So the way is now clear for Congress to finish the job of protecting this outstanding area by designating it as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The bill I am introducing today would designate as wilderness about 18,000 acres of the San Isabel National Forest, including both of the Spanish Peaks as well as the slopes below and between them. This includes most of the lands originally recommended for wilderness by the Forest Service, but with boundary revisions that will exclude some private lands.

The lands covered by this bill are not only striking for their beauty and value for primitive

recreation, but also for attributes that create unique conditions for endemic plant communities. They fully merit—and need—the protection that will come from their designation as wilderness.

The bill itself is very simple. It would just add the Spanish Peaks area to the list of areas designated as wilderness by the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993. As a result, all the provisions of the act—including the provisions related to water—would apply to the Spanish Peaks area just as they do to the other areas on that list. Like all the areas now on that list, the Spanish Peaks area covered by this bill is a headwaters area, which for all practical purposes eliminates the possibility of water conflicts. There are no water diversions within the area.

Mr. Speaker, enactment of this Spanish Peaks bill will not finish the job of protecting the Federal lands in Colorado that need the protection that comes with designation as wilderness. We need to provide that protection for lands in Rocky Mountain National Park, as would be done by my bill—H.R. 302—now pending before the Committee on Resources, and also for other areas of our State, including many managed by the Bureau of Land Management. I will continue to work to achieve the protection of these areas. But in the meantime, we should act without delay to pass this important measure for the Spanish Peaks area.

ONONDAGA COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SERVICES,
ROBERT STONE, RETIRING
AFTER 24 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the Onondaga County Commissioner of Social Services, Robert Stone, for 24 years of dedicated public service as he begins his retirement this month.

Bob Stone is truly a leader in our community. His professionalism, integrity, and leadership throughout his tenure are a testament to his character and high standard in public service.

The commissioner worked tirelessly to revitalize our social service system by opening lines of communication within the department, securing grants, and working with State legislators to produce responsible social service law. The result has been a productive, sensitive, and often innovative department.

Central New York owes a debt of gratitude to Commissioner Stone for his exemplary public service record and his caring approach to helping the truly needy. He joins a very distinguished group of former commissioners of social services, such as John Lascaris and William Walsh.

It is with great admiration and respect that I wish Commissioner Robert Stone the best as he retires from public service and thank him. He leaves our community better for his presence.

TRIBUTE TO PAULA PORTER

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Paula Porter, the outgoing chairman of the board of the Victorville Chamber of Commerce in Victorville, CA. Paula was recently honored for her dedicated advocacy on behalf of the citizens and business community of the Victor Valley.

Paula Porter graduated from Victor Valley High School and is a 1981 graduate of the University of Redlands with a bachelor of science degree in business administration. A native Californian and seventh generation native of San Bernardino County, she works as vice president and treasurer of Porter Real Estate. She is the former city clerk and assistant to the city manager for the city of Victorville. Over the years, she has also served in a variety of civic and community oriented capacities.

Paula's longstanding commitment to and support of the Victorville Chamber is demonstrated through her fine leadership and many years of active participation. She was first elected to the board in 1992 and has served in many capacities—vice president for membership services, vice president for financial services, vice president for community services, vice president for business services, and vice president for economic development.

As chairman of the board, Paula has developed a number of new ventures for the chamber including participation in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Accreditation Program and developing a partnership with the Victor Valley Daily Press newspaper. Over the years, her work has also resulted in technological advances for the chamber including the addition of new computers and an Internet web site.

Mr. Speaker, Paula Porter provides an example of leadership that is deeply respected and admired by her professional colleagues and the community at large. I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and Paula's many admirers in thanking her for such dedicated service and wishing Paula and her husband, Bill, the very best in the years ahead.

STATEMENTS OF KRISTY LAVERY,
TARO BEDELL, KELLY JENNINGS,
AND TORI TILLATOSN,
ESSEX TECHNICAL CENTER,
REGARDING TEENAGE SMOKING

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Essex Technical Center in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Ms. LAVERY. Teenage smoking is a pressing issue in today's society. We feel there is a need with the tobacco industry to try to stop the sale of tobacco to minors. In recent news a big deal was made involving the advertise-

ment of tobacco. For many years the Joe Camel figure in Camel cigarettes has been under the gun. The government believes that advertising is promoting smoking to the young. This is a valid concern considering 3,000 young people a day become a regular smoker according to the 1994 report of the Institute of Medicine from the National Academy of Sciences. The number keeps climbing and in 1995, 4.8 percent of students said they had smoked in the last 30 days. Two years earlier in 1993, 3.5 percent said they had smoked in the last 30 days. Two years earlier in 1993, 3.5 percent said they had smoked within the last month. Most of these students admit to buying them without showing proof of ID.

Should the responsibility of cracking down on selling be the sole job of the police? For now it is. It also has to do with store owners and enforcement of punishment and fines. Steps to put more responsibility on store owners are being taken such as the new photo ID law and carding everyone who looks under 27. As a 17-year-old I can tell you I have bought cigarettes when I was younger and had no problem. I have noticed a change in carding more now than I did when I was 15.

The problem is that cigarettes are too accessible to kids. We took a survey at Essex Technical Center on Do you smoke, why or why not? 64 percent of the people said that they had smoked. 35 percent said that they started because of peer pressure. The majority of the non-smokers said they did not smoke because it was gross and it kills you.

We have a tape of interviews from students. We also have those surveys that we did that we can give you and we did. Perhaps we should also show you why the percentages chose to smoke. I feel I have smoked previous in my young years and I quit it because I do not feel I want to die like that. I think it is a disgusting death.

Ms. BEDELL. Yes, it causes cancer, lung cancer, emphysema, and for young kids it is mostly the fact that the health is—you know, in physical activity, you know, people aren't involved in sports as much and I think it is social. It really has to do with the social part of school.

Ms. LAVERY. A lot of it is peer pressure. They see their friends doing it and everyone picks on you if you do not do it and you get curious and you try doing it and then it is very addictive.

Ms. BEDELL. I do not think it has to do with people picking on other people about it, I think it has to do with like the younger grades in the high school see seniors or juniors in high school smoking and I think that that has a lot to do with it. I know at the Tech Center we go to you are not allowed to—well you cannot smoke on any school property anymore and we have to go off school property to smoke, and I think it is just—it is not a privilege because we do not have a privilege, we have to leave, but I think the younger students see it as a way to get out of school or a way to try to fit in with the older kids. Government control over smoking is going overboard but the money that is spent on smoking is outrageous and kind of ridiculous considering the fact that more and more teenagers are smoking each year. And I agree with the new photo ID law, I am all for that, but I do not think it is being watched enough, I do not think it is being used in many cases in small businesses, and I think it has to start at home, that the government has to take it out of the police's hands and like storeowners' hands and put it into the homes and you know, teach parents how to talk to their kids about smoking because it starts at home.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS OF SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY 50 YEARS AFTER SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL ANNOUNCED THE MARSHALL PLAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this past week the United States and the countries of Western Europe celebrated the 50th anniversary of the June 5, 1947, Commencement Address at Harvard University by then Secretary of State George C. Marshall in which the idea of the Marshall plan was first publicly discussed.

Fifty years to the day after Secretary Marshall delivered that seminal speech, our current Secretary of State, Madeleine K. Albright, was likewise honored with an honorary degree from Harvard University. It was an appropriate and well-deserved honor for Secretary Albright. She has demonstrated during her 5 short months as Secretary of State great sensitivity and outstanding ability to deal with the foreign policy issues facing our Nation. During the previous 4 years when she served as the Permanent U.S. Representative to the United Nations, she demonstrated great diplomatic capability as she acted to further our interests in that world body. She has had a most distinguished academic career, and she has been actively involved in public service throughout her life.

In her address at the Harvard University commencement, Secretary Albright, gave an address that was a masterfully crafted balance of graduation humor, tribute to her predecessor coupled with proper commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Marshall plan, and the articulation of a vision of the challenges and opportunities for United States foreign policy at the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Secretary Albright's historic commencement address be placed in the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to give it the serious and thoughtful attention it clearly deserves.

Secretary Albright: Thank you. Thank you, President Pforzheimer, Governor Weld, President Rudenstine, President Wilson, fellow honorands, men and women of Harvard, all those who comprise the Harvard community, guests and friends, thank you.

I'm delighted to be here on this day of celebration and rededication. To those of you who are here from the class of '97, I say congratulations. (Applause.) You may be in debt, but you made it. (Laughter.) And if you're not in debt now, after the alumni association get through with you, you will be. (Laughter and applause.)

In fact, I would like to solicit the help of this audience for the State Department budget. (Laughter.) It is under \$20 billion.

As a former professor and current mother, I confess to loving graduation days—especially when they are accompanied by a honorary degree. I love the ceremony; I love the academic settings; and although it will be difficult for me today—let's be honest—I love to daydream during the commencement speech. (Laughter.)

Graduations are unique among the milestones of our lives, because they celebrate past accomplishments, while also anticipat-

ing the future. That is true for each of the graduates today, and it is true for the United States. During the past few years, we seem to have observed the 50th anniversary of everything. Through media and memory, we have again been witness to paratroopers filling the skies over Normandy; the liberation of Buchenwald; a sailor's kiss in Times Square; and Iron Curtain descending; and Jackie Robinson sliding home.

Today, we recall another turning point in that era. For on this day 50 years ago, Secretary of State George Marshall addressed the graduating students of this great university. He spoke to a class enriched by many who had fought for freedom, and deprived of many who had fought for freedom and died. The Secretary's words were plain; but his message reached far beyond the audience assembled in this year to an American people weary of war and wary of new commitments, and to a Europe where life-giving connections between farm and market, enterprise and capital, hope and future had been severed.

Secretary Marshall did not adorn his rhetoric and high-flown phrases, saying only that it would be logical for America to help restore normal economic health to the world, without which their could be no political stability and no assured peace. He did not attach to his plan the label, Made in America; but rather invited European ideas and required European countries to do all they could to help themselves. His vision was inclusive, leaving the door open to participation by all, including the Soviet Union—and so there would be no repetition of the punitive peace of Versailles—also to Germany.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin called the Marshall Plan a "lifeline to sinking men," and it was—although I expect some women in Europe were equally appreciative. (Laughter)

By extending that lifeline, America helped unify Europe's west around democratic principles, and planted seeds of transatlantic partnership that would soon blossom in the form of NATO and the cooperative institutions of a new Europe. Just as important was the expression of American leadership that the Marshall Plan conveyed.

After World War I, America had withdrawn from the world, shunning responsibility and avoiding risk. Others did the same. The result in the heart of Europe was the rise of great evil. After the devastation of World War II and the soul-withering horror of the Holocaust, it was not enough to say that the enemy had been vanquished, that what we were against had failed.

The generation of Marshall, Truman and Vandenberg was determined to build a lasting peace. And the message that generation conveyed, from the White House, from both parties on Capitol Hill, and from people across our country who donated millions in relief cash, clothing and food was that this time, America would not turn inward; America would lead.

Today, in the wake of the Cold War, it is not enough for us to say that Communism has failed. We, too, must heed the lessons of the past, accept responsibility and lead. Because we are entering a century in which there will be many interconnected centers of population, power and wealth, we cannot limit our focus, as Marshall did in his speech to the devastated battleground of a prior war. Our vision must encompass not one, but every continent.

Unlike Marshall's generation, we face no single galvanizing threat. The dangers we confront are less visible and more diverse—some as old as ethnic conflict, some as new as letter bombs, some as subtle as climate change, and some as deadly as nuclear weapons falling into the wrong hands. To defend

against these threats, we must take advantage of the historic opportunity that now exists to bring the world together in an international system based on democracy, open markets, law and a commitment to peace.

We know that not every nation is yet willing or able to play its full part in this system. One group is still in transition from centralized planning and totalitarian rule. Another has only begun to dip its toes into economic and political reform. Some nations are still too weak to participate in a meaningful way. And a few countries have regimes that actively oppose the premises upon which this system is based.

Because the situation we face today is different from that confronted by Marshall's generation, we cannot always use the same means. But we can summon the same spirit. We can strive for the same sense of bipartisanship that allowed America in Marshall's day to present to both allies and adversaries a united front. We can invest resources needed to keep America strong economically, militarily and diplomatically—recognizing, as did Marshall, that these strengths reinforce each other. We can act with the same knowledge that in our era, American security and prosperity are linked to economic and political health abroad. And we can recognize, even as we pay homage to the heroes of history, that we have our own duty to be authors of history.

Let every nation acknowledge today the opportunity to be part of an international system based on democratic principles is available to all. This was not the case 50 years ago.

Then, my father's boss, Jan Masaryk, foreign minister of what was then Czechoslovakia—was told by Stalin in Moscow that his country must not participate in the Marshall Plan, despite its national interest in doing so. Upon his return to Prague, Masaryk said it was at that moment, he understood he was employed by a government no longer sovereign in its own land.

Today, there is no Stalin to give orders. If a nation is isolated from the international community now, it is either because the country is simply too weak to meet international standards, or because its leaders have chosen willfully to disregard those standards.

Last week in the Netherlands, President Clinton said that no democratic nation in Europe would be left out of the transatlantic community. Today I say that no nation in the world need be left out of the global system we are constructing. And every nation that seeks to participate and is willing to do all it can to help itself will have America's help in finding the right path. (Applause.)

In Africa, poverty, disease, disorder and misrule have cut off millions from the international system. But Africa is a continent rich both in human and natural resources. And today, it's best new leaders are pursuing reforms that are helping private enterprise and democratic institutions to gain a foothold. Working with others, we must lend momentum by maintaining our assistance, encouraging investment, lowering the burden of debt and striving to create successful models for others to follow.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, integration is much further advanced. Nations throughout our hemisphere are expanding commercial ties, fighting crime, working to raise living standards and cooperating to ensure that economic and political systems endure.

In Asia and the Pacific, we see a region that has not only joined the international system, but has become a driving force behind it—a region that is home to eight of the ten fastest growing economies in the world.

With our allies, we have worked to ease the threat posed by North Korea's nuclear program, and invited that country to end its

self-imposed isolation. We have encouraged China to expand participation in the international system and to observe international norms on everything from human rights to export of arms-related technologies.

Finally, in Europe, we are striving to fulfill the vision Marshall proclaimed but the Cold War prevented—the vision of a Europe, whole and free, united—as President Clinton said this past week—“not by the force of arms, but by possibilities of peace.”

Where half a century ago, American leadership helped lift Western Europe to prosperity and democracy, so today the entire transatlantic community is helping Europe's newly free nations fix their economies and cement the rule of law.

Next month in Madrid, NATO will invite new members from among the democracies of Central and Eastern Europe, while keeping the door to future membership open to others. This will not, as some fear, create a new source of division within Europe. On the contrary, it is erasing the unfair and unnatural line imposed half a century ago; and it is giving nations an added incentive to settle territorial disputes, respect minority and human rights and complete the process of reform.

NATO is a defensive alliance that harbors no territorial ambitions. It does not regard any state as its adversary, certainly not a democratic and reforming Russia that is intent on integrating with the West, and with which it has forged an historic partnership, signed in Paris just nine days ago.

Today, from Ukraine to the United States, and from Reykjavik to Ankara, we are demonstrating that the quest for European security is no longer a zero-sum game. NATO has new allies and partners. The nations of Central and Eastern Europe are rejoining in practice the community of values they never left in spirit. And the Russian people will have something they have not had in centuries—a genuine and sustainable peace with the nations to their west.

The Cold War's shadow no longer darkens Europe. But one specter from the past does remain. History teaches us that there is no natural geographic or political endpoint to conflict in the Balkans, where World War I began and where the worst European violence of the past half-century occurred in this decade. That is why the peaceful integration of Europe will not be complete until the Dayton Peace Accords in Bosnia are fulfilled. (Applause.)

When defending the boldness of the Marshall Plan 50 years ago, Senator Arthur Vandenberg observed that it does little good to extend a 15-foot rope to a man drowning 20 feet away. Similarly, we cannot achieve our objectives in Bosnia by doing just enough to avoid immediate war. We must do all we can to help the people of Bosnia to achieve permanent peace.

In recent days, President Clinton has approved steps to make the peace process irreversible, and give each party a clear stake in its success. This past weekend, I went to the region to deliver in person the message that if the parties want international acceptance or our aid, they must meet their commitments—including full cooperation with the international war crimes tribunal. (Applause.)

That tribunal represents a choice not only for Bosnia and Rwanda, but for the world. We can accept atrocities as inevitable, or we can strive for a higher standard. We can presume to forget what only God and the victims have standing to forgive, or we can heed the most searing lesson of this century which is that evil, when unopposed, will spawn more evil. (Applause.)

The majority of Bosnia killings occurred not in battle, but in markets, streets and

playgrounds, where men and women like you and me, and boys and girls like those we know, were abused or murdered—not because of anything they had done, but simply for who they were.

We all have a stake in establishing a precedent that will deter future atrocities, in helping the tribunal make a lasting peace easier by separating the innocent from the guilty; in holding accountable the perpetrators of ethnic cleansing; and in seeing that those who consider rape just another tactic of war answer for their crimes. (Applause.)

Since George Marshall's time, the United States has played the leading role within the international system—not as sole arbiter of right and wrong, for that is a responsibility widely shared, but as pathfinder—as the nation able to show the way when others cannot.

In the years immediately after World War II, America demonstrated that leadership not only through the Marshall Plan, but through the Truman Doctrine, the Berlin airlift and the response to Communist aggression in Korea.

In this decade, America led in defeating Saddam Hussein; encouraging nuclear stability in the Korean Peninsula and in the former Soviet Union; restoring elected leaders to Haiti; negotiating the Dayton Accords; and supporting the peacemakers over the bomb throwers in the Middle East and other strategic regions.

We welcome this leadership role, not in Teddy Roosevelt's phrase, because we wish to be “an international Meddlesome Matty,” but because we know from experience that our interests and those of our allies may be affected by regional or civil wars, power vacuums that create opportunities for criminals and terrorists and threats to democracy.

But America cannot do the job alone. We can point the way and find the path, but others must be willing to come along and take responsibility for their own affairs. Others must be willing to act within the bounds of their own resources and capabilities to join in building a world in which shared economic growth is possible, violent conflicts are constrained, and those who abide by the law are progressively more secure.

While in Sarajevo, I visited a playground in the area once known as “sniper's alley,” where many Bosnians had earlier been killed because of ethnic hate. But this past weekend, the children were playing their without regard to whether the child in the next swing was Muslim, Serb or Croat. They thanked America for helping to fix their swings, and asked me to place in the soil a plant which they promised to nourish and tend.

It struck me then that this was an apt metaphor for America's role 50 years ago, when we planted the seeds of renewed prosperity and true democracy in Europe; and a metaphor as well for America's role during the remaining years of this century and into the next.

As this great university has recognized, in the foreign students it has attracted, the research it conducts, the courses it offers and the sensibility it conveys, those of you who have graduated today will live global lives. You will compete in a world marketplace; travel further and more often than any previous generation; share ideas, tastes and experiences with counterparts from every culture; and recognize that to have a full and rewarding future, you will have to look outward.

As you do, and as our country does, we must aspire to set high standards set by Marshall, using means adapted to our time, based on values that endure for all time; and never forgetting that America belongs on the side of freedom. (Applause.)

I say this to you as Secretary of State. I say it also as one of the many people whose lives have been shaped by the turbulence of Europe during the middle of this century, and by the leadership of America throughout this century.

I can still remember in England, during the war, sitting in the bomb shelter, singing away the fear and thanking God for America's help. I can still remember, after the war and after the Communist takeover in Prague, arriving here in the United States, where I wanted only to be accepted and to make my parents and my new country proud.

Because my parents fled in time, I escaped Hitler. To our shared and constant sorrow, millions did not. Because of America's generosity, I escaped Stalin. Millions did not. Because of the vision of Truman-Marshall generation, I have been privileged to live my life in freedom. Millions have still never had that opportunity. It may be hard for you, who have no memory of that time 50 years ago, to understand. But it is necessary that you try to understand.

Over the years, many have come to think of World War II as the last good war, for if ever a cause was just, that was it. And if ever the future of humanity stood in the balance, it was then.

Two full generations of Americans have grown up since the war—first mine, now yours; two generations of boys and girls, who have seen the veterans at picnics and parades and fireworks saluting with medals and ribbons on their chests; seeing the pride in their bearing and thinking, perhaps, what a fine thing it must have been—to be tested in a great cause and to have prevailed.

But today of all days, let us not forget that behind each medal and ribbon, there is a story of heroism yes, but also profound sadness; for World War II was not a good war. From North Africa to Solerno, from Normandy to the Bulge to Berlin, an entire continent lost to Fascism had to be taken back, village by village, hill by hill. And further eastward, from Tarawa to Okinawa, the death struggle for Asia was an assault against dug-in positions, surmounted only by unbelievable courage at unbearable loss.

Today, the greatest danger to America is not some foreign enemy. It is the possibility that we will fail to hear the example of that generation; that we will allow the momentum toward democracy to stall; take for granted the institutions and principles upon which our own freedom is based; and forget what the history of this century reminds us—that problems abroad, if left unattended, will all too often come home to America. (Applause.)

A decade or two from now, we will be known as neo-isolationists who allowed tyranny and lawlessness to rise again; or as the generation that solidified the global triumph of democratic principles. We will be known as the neo-protectionists, whose lack of vision produced financial meltdown; or as the generation that laid the groundwork for rising prosperity around the world. We will be known as the world-class ditherers, who stood by while the seeds of renewed global conflict were sown; or as the generation that took strong measures to forge alliances, deter aggression and keep the peace.

There is no certain road map to success, either for individuals or for generations. Ultimately, it is a matter of judgment, a question of choice. In making that choice, let us remember that there is not a page of American history, of which we are proud, that was authored by a chronic complainer or prophet of despair. We are doers. We have a responsibility, as others have had in theirs, not to be prisoners of history, but to shape history; a responsibility to fill the role of pathfinder, and to build with others a global network of

purpose and law that will protect our citizens, defend our interests, preserve our values, and bequeath to future generations a legacy as proud as the one we honor today.

To that mission, I pledge my own best efforts and summon yours. Thank you very, very much.

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF ENTERPRISE STEAMER COMPANY'S SERVICE TO THE VILLAGE OF WALDEN AND WALDEN FIRE DISTRICT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Enterprise Steamer Company's 125th anniversary of devoted service to the village of Walden and the Walden fire district. A parade will be held on June 14th in honor of the Enterprise Steamer Company's dedication to the village.

On June 11, 1872, the Walden Village trustees purchased the button steam fire engine. Shortly thereafter, the late Thomas W. Bradley used it to organize the Enterprise Steamer Company No. 2. This vehicle is a vital part of home town parades in the village of Walden, as it has been for 125 years.

Like the button steamer, there are also several members of the company who have been instrumental in its affairs. Former Chief Richard Tenney has been active in the company for 68 years and is currently its oldest living member; consequently, Mr. Tenney is one of the few who saw the button steamer in operation. Other long time members include another previous chief, Robert Goldsmith, who has served for 44 years, Lawrence Shaffer, who has worked for 53 years, and the current president of the Enterprise Steamer Company, Michael Pangia. Mr. Pangia, who has been the company's president for 12 years, is a former chief, assistant chief, and deputy chief, and thus has 44 years of active service. The present chief of the Enterprise Steamer Company is Howard R. Edwards, who is the youngest chief ever to serve for any Walden Fire Company.

In order to celebrate its 125th anniversary of assistance to the Walden fire district, the Enterprise Steamer Company has refurbished its original ticker tape. In addition, the original button steamer has been refurbished, and will be drawn by a team of Clydesdale horses in the anniversary parade, akin to the method in which it was used in the late 1800's. The truck used by the company at present time is a 1972 maxim pumper. Refurbished in 1985, the truck has served the company for 26 years and will also be a part of the anniversary parade.

At the 100th anniversary of the Enterprise Steamer Company, President Johnson attended the festivities. The Enterprise Steamer Company is the only company in Walden to be honored with the presence of an American President. This year, I will be attending this momentous occasion in order to pay tribute to a company which has long benefitted the people of the village of Walden. The Enterprise Steamer Company has provided an invaluable service to the community. The parade held in its honor is a tribute to all those citizens who have performed a great service to all.

HONORING JERUSALEM AS ISRAEL'S UNDIVIDED CAPITAL

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution calling upon the Clinton administration to publicly reaffirm as United States policy that Jerusalem remain the undivided capital of Israel and congratulate the residents of Jerusalem and all of Israel on the 30th anniversary of the city's reunification. Two years ago, Congress overwhelmingly passed the Jerusalem Embassy Relocation Act of 1995. This historical legislation marked the first time that United States policy recognized Jerusalem as the undivided capital of Israel, and that the United States Embassy be established in the city no later than May 1999. Today, I rise to commend the House on its most recent vote on this issue. Yesterday, by an overwhelming majority, the House passed House Concurrent Resolution 60 expressing the sense of Congress that Jerusalem is the undivided capital of Israel and urging the Clinton administration to publicly affirm it. I wholeheartedly embrace this resolution.

It is imperative that the United States Government adopt a strong public policy affirming that an undivided Jerusalem must remain the capital of Israel, in support of the only democratically elected government, and America's strongest ally in the Middle East. There are good political reasons why the administration should adopt this congressional mandate as U.S. policy. More importantly, there are significant religious, historical, and moral reasons why Jerusalem must remain the undivided capital of Israel.

Jerusalem is the center of Jewish identity and worship and has been since King David made it his capital 3,000 years ago. Throughout that history, the Jewish people have been faithful stewards of the city of Jerusalem, keeping it safe and open to people of all faiths. So deep is the connection to Jerusalem that almost every piece of Jewish literature—from ancient prayers to modern stories—speaks to Jerusalem's religious and cultural significance.

Only once in its history has Jerusalem been divided—from 1948 to 1967. Barb wire and mine fields split the city, Jews were forbidden access to the sacred holy sites of Judaism, synagogues were demolished, and gravestones were torn up. Today, all Christians, Muslims, and Jews are allowed unrestricted access to their holy sites and the Israeli Government remains committed to preserving the peaceful coexistence between the diverse religious faiths which live side by side in the city.

Jerusalem has been Israel's capital since the rebirth of the state. Even with the city divided, Jerusalem was dedicated as the capital in 1948. For more than four decades, the offices of Israel's President and Prime Minister, the Knesset, and most government ministries have been located in Jerusalem.

We cannot ignore the challenge that has been placed before us if we are to see Israel survive as a free and flourishing state. We must back up our good intentions with action. Congress must ensure that adequate funds are made available to facilitate the eventual

move of the United States Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This will send a message to our allies and foes alike that the United States will not stand for a divided Jerusalem and a war-torn Israel. I urge my colleagues to support Jerusalem's rightful place in the world as the capital of Israel.

STATEMENTS BY LUC FILLION AND EVAN PAUL, CANAAN HIGH SCHOOL, REGARDING INDUSTRIAL HEMP

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Canaan High School in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Mr. FILLION. Congressman Sanders, fellow students, we are here today to voice our opinion on the legalization of industrial hemp. Industrial hemp is not a drug, it is not marijuana; it is a relative of the marijuana plant, but contains virtually no delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC, the mind-altering drug found in marijuana. This means that industrial hemp cannot get anyone high, even the most stubborn pot smoker.

There are innumerable benefits to be gained from the cultivation of industrial hemp. If only 6% of the contiguous United States were used to grow hemp, it could supply to us all of the electricity, heat, and all the fuel we need for our cars. Hemp could also be used to make stronger and more moisture-resistant paper which would stop paper from shrinking, curling or deteriorating as easily. An acre of hemp can produce four times as much paper as an acre of trees, saving this country's diminishing forests and the rainforest.

Vermont definitely could benefit from industrial hemp's legalization. If Vermont's agricultural and dairy farmers would turn to industrial hemp as their main asset, the farmers could quadruple their agricultural income.

These are just a few of the ways that industrial hemp can be utilized. We would like to know why we are striving if this invaluable resource can help us so tremendously with our problems today?

Mr. PAUL. Hemp can be used to improve so many of the products that we use today. It can be used in ropes and sails for ships; stronger papers and materials ranging in quality from burlap to silk; and healthier, less fatty foods, especially meat substitutes and birdseed.

Hemp can be used for fuel with a 95% efficiency conversion, and unlike fossil fuels (petroleum) or nuclear power, it is a renewable and replenishable resource, and it is extremely easy to grow in nearly all climates, including Vermont's.

Hemp fiber needs little more than nitrogen to grow. Even here in Vermont hemp and other cannabis plants grow wild in ditches and forests. In fact, Australia survived two 19th century famines on the seeds and leaves of industrial hemp alone.

Mr. FILLION. Many officials believe that legalizing hemp would lead to the legalization of marijuana and eventually even harder drugs such as cocaine and heroin. There is no basis whatever for these assumptions. Industrial hemp, as we have stated, is not a drug,

so how do you go from legalizing harmless plants to legalizing hard-core drugs? There is no connection between the two.

It makes no sense to be afraid of a plant that has been grown for thousands of years around the globe. In fact, industrial hemp was grown in the United States in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was made illegal in 1937 by the Food and Drug Administration, but only years later during World War II, it was relegalized because of economic troubles. It makes more sense to be afraid of not having it.

Industrial hemp's roots are strong and very extensive, and have been shown to hinder and ultimately prevent erosion in such erosion-prone places as China where hemp, but not marijuana, is legal.

We are not for the legalization of marijuana; we are for the legalization of industrial hemp.

The government already knows the great benefits of legalizing industrial hemp. Our question is, what's the holdup?

Mr. PAUL. Because they do not really know the facts. There are a lot of differences between industrial hemp and marijuana, but because of the world hemp a lot of people have come to believe is a slang word for marijuana. They confuse the two and believe that they are the same thing.

Mr. FILLION. Industrial hemp is a biomass like many other plants, and by using a procedure called porolysis it can be diverted into something that can be used for fuel and into things such as crude oil or oils close to vegetable oil and petroleum.

ACHIEVING A DRUG-FREE AMERICA BY 2001

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to encourage my colleagues to read the following article by Rev. Nelson Price, who chairs the Drug-Free District Coalition in the sixth district of Georgia. Rampant drug abuse reflects the breakdown of a society, and for this reason, I reiterate my challenge of achieving a drug-free America by 2001. This is not about a Federal program, an additional piece of legislation, or even more money. This is about the daily involvement of local communities, schools, churches, teachers, and, as Reverend Price stresses, parents, to assure that every person can pursue happiness in a drug-free America.

[From the Marietta Daily Journal, June 1, 1997]

PARENTS MUST LEAD DRUG WAR

(By Nelson Price)

We have a crisis.

There is an epidemic sweeping our nation more destructive than any in our history. Tragically most don't even know it.

We speak of the drug culture of the late 1960s and early '70s as bad, and it was. But at the present rate we will exceed those records for illicit drug use in our country. To complicate that, the drugs now being used are significantly stronger. Observe:

Almost one in 10 high school seniors (8.4 percent) uses drugs daily.

Nearly one in five twelfth graders (18.3 percent) uses an illicit drug weekly or more.

More than one in four (26.5 percent) use an illicit drug once a month or more.

Between 1987-88 and 1990-91 there was an increase of 72.6 percent in the annual use of illicit drugs.

Fewer students than ever say parents warn them. Schools are doing a much better job than parents in warning youth about illicit drugs. Some 88.9 percent said their teachers have taught them about drug dangers.

Among the youth who say their parents never talk with them about illicit drugs, 35.5 percent reported using an illicit drug in the past year. That number dropped to 26.6 percent for those whose parents spoke about it "a lot."

Schools are least likely places for drug abuse.

Sure, the evidence of drug use shows up there, but use that isn't the favorite place. Among five choices (home, friend's home, car, school, other place), students reported school as the least likely place. Only 4.2 percent said they smoked marijuana at school. Most reported they used illicit drugs when their parents were in charge. In most instances, it is without the parents' awareness. That in itself indicates the parents aren't in touch with who their child really is.

This is not casual recreational use. Students are getting higher than before on marijuana, cocaine, heroin, LSD and amphetamines. This is not experimental. It is monthly, weekly and daily use. Additionally, students are getting higher than ever on beer, inhalants, hallucinogens and uppers.

Only a parents' war on drugs can stem the tide. Some 73.3 percent of twelfth graders say drugs are easy to get. Building personal character and individual well-being is the way to equip a person to abstain.

Parents, use every resource at our disposal. There is a reason youth use drugs. A primary one is they are spiritually deprived by the media and their world in general. Parents, there are churches who will open their doors and hearts to you today.

The Rev. Nelson Price is pastor of Roswell Street Baptist Church.

HONORING DR. EVERETT SLAVENS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, after nearly 40 years of teaching with integrity and commitment, Dr. Everett Slavens, a former Missourian, now of Arkadelphia, AR, has announced his retirement.

Slavens, who has been blind since birth, has taught in the History Department at Ouachita Baptist University for 36 years. Student workers have assisted Slavens by taking attendance and proctoring during quizzes. In the office, student workers record readings of all papers and tests for Slavens to listen to and grade at his own convenience.

Aside from teaching, Slavens is a scholar of black culture studies. While attending the University of Missouri, at Columbia, he focused his doctoral dissertation on the black press. He is the author of numerous articles and book reviews related to African-American newspapers.

Slavens is an active member of First Presbyterian Church, where he serves on an AIDS care team. After retirement, he plans to write a book and take more time for writing and researching.

It is the dedicated individuals, like Dr. Slavens, who are providing the basis for our future—the education of America's youth. I join with many others in wishing Dr. Everett Slavens all the best in his retirement and in thanking him for his years of service.

LEGACY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN—REMARKS OF SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT AT THE GEORGE C. MARSHALL FOUNDATION DINNER CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this past week the United States and the countries of Western Europe celebrated the 50th anniversary of the June 5, 1947, Commencement Address at Harvard University by then Secretary of State George C. Marshall in which the idea of the Marshall plan was first publicly discussed.

Just a few days ago here in Washington on June 5—the anniversary of former Secretary of State Marshall's address at Harvard—our current outstanding Secretary of State, Madeleine K. Albright, delivered excellent remarks at the dinner of the George C. Marshall Foundation celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Marshall plan.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Secretary Albright's remarks be placed in the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to give her statement serious and thoughtful attention.

President Ford, thank you for that wonderful introduction. Excellencies, distinguished colleagues and guests, in the last few years, we seem to have observed the 50th anniversary of everything. Today, we have been brought together by a foundation dedicated to the memory of a man who made everything possible.

As much as anyone else, it was George Marshall who engineered our victory in the Second World War and who helped us prevent a third.

The United States entered World War II because we had to, because our immediate survival was at stake. The same cannot be said about the Marshall Plan.

In 1947, the American people were weary of war and wary of new commitments. They wanted nothing more than to come home, stay home and make the baby boom boom. It was not self evident that our nation would come together to support the act of unparalleled generosity which was the Marshall Plan. But we did. And we did it in a way that was uniquely inclusive in design, uniquely expansive in scope, and uniquely American in spirit.

We used Marshall aid to encourage the creation of a united Europe, which was an amazingly ambitious goal just a few years after the most terrible war in European history. We offered Marshall aid to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, though the Iron Curtain had already begun to descend. Our vision specifically embraced our former adversaries, even though this was hard for many people to accept.

Soon, we would launch the Berlin airlift, though the experts said it was not possible to feed a whole city by air. We would pledge to defend Greece and Turkey, though many said that these nations were too distant and remote to be a part of our community.

Today people ask: How can we best live up to the spirit of the Marshall Plan? The answer is that we must do what is right, even though it is hard. That is the spirit in which our soldiers and diplomats are working in Bosnia. That is the spirit in which we are enlarging NATO, forging new ties with all of

Europe's new democracies, and building a new partnership with Russia.

Each of these commitments entails risks and costs. But that just reminds me of something Senator Arthur Vandenberg said during a debate on the Marshall Plan 49 years ago. I quote, "The greatest nation on earth," he said, "either justifies or surrenders its leadership. I have no quarrel with those who disagree because we are dealing with imponderables." He said, "But I cannot say to those who disagree that they have escaped to safety by rejecting or subverting this plan. They have simply fled to other risks, and I fear far greater ones. For myself," Senator Vandenberg said, "I can only say that I prefer my choice of responsibilities."

In the letter that President Clinton asked me to deliver to all of you today, he writes that "our generation has been blessed with the chance to complete the great endeavor that Marshall's generation began—to build a democratic, peaceful, undivided Europe for the first in history." He reminds us that the Marshall Plan's success is evident not just in the recovery of Western Europe's economies, but in the process of European integration that it sparked; the reconciliation between old adversaries that it enabled; and America's lasting engagement in Europe, which it sealed. "No one better understands," the President continues, "all those transatlantic strands than your honoree tonight, my friend Helmut Kohl."

At the beginning of this miraculous decade of coming together, Chancellor Kohl engineered the unification of Germany within the NATO Alliance and the European Union. This was not an easy thing to do. It was an act of faith, requiring great sacrifice. But it was right. And today we look back upon it as the founding act of a Europe that is becoming whole and free.

Chancellor Kohl was a child of the Europe that the Marshall Plan rebuilt and transformed. All his life, he has been a champion of the kind of Europe that Marshall's generation envisioned—a Europe where borders unite rather than divide.

Chancellor Kohl, we thank you for your many years of statesmanship, and we salute you for your leadership in the present. It is my great privilege to introduce you to this audience today. (Applause.)

IN MEMORY OF OMER EISSA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, May 20th, the United States lost a good friend when Omer Eissa, the former Ambassador of Sudan died tragically in an auto accident while visiting his home country.

Ambassador Eissa served with great distinction as Ambassador to the United States when Gaafar Mohammed Numeiry was the President of Sudan, and many Members of Congress came to know him well.

Ambassador Eissa had a long and distinguished career of public service in Sudan, serving as a member of the Sudanese Parliament, where he was chairman of the Committee on Housing and Education, before being appointed to the cabinet of President Numeiry.

He subsequently was appointed Ambassador to the United States, serving concurrently as nonresident Ambassador to Canada and Mexico. During his tenure he also served

as dean of the Council of Arab Ambassadors and as dean of the Council of African Ambassadors.

Following the coup that removed President Numeiry from office in 1985, Ambassador Eissa made his home near Washington and became an American citizen. On behalf of my colleagues, I extend heartfelt condolences to his wife and children, who can be justifiably proud of his many accomplishments.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SUFFOLK CHAPTER, ASSOCIATION FOR THE HELP OF RETARDED CHILDREN

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization that provides services to over 1,300 individuals in Suffolk County, Long Island, with the vital mission of educating disabled children. The largest voluntary agency in Suffolk County, the Association for the Help of Retarded Children provides training and rehabilitative services at 24 locations across the county, and is distinguished by the selflessness, hard work, and dedication of its workers.

The staff at AHRC have for many years worked to provide their communities with a protective and educational environment that these children deserve. At the organization's Sagtikos Educare Center in Commack, infants, preschoolers, and school age children receive individualized attention. Their development is fostered when local school districts are not able to help them. This school is an exceptional place, where disabled students discover new opportunities. The care of any child is a full-time job, but a child with special needs leaves a parent little time to pursue his or her own efforts. It is a blessing to the parents of these children, who have strived to build a better life for their sons and daughters, that the AHRC is here to assist them.

The AHRC does not teach children to accept their conditions, but it fosters their self-esteem, teaches them living skills, and strengthens them both physically and emotionally. The programs help these children to grow to the point that the need for a lifetime of costly special services is greatly reduced. Furthermore, the AHRC, through its valiant and ongoing efforts, has helped to build community awareness about the abilities of these special young Long Islanders. The AHRC's vocational program has successfully placed its adults into packaging and assembling jobs, where they have joined the proud Long Island work force, gained a large degree of independence, and learned the skills which lead to competitive employment opportunities. Furthermore, the Long Island community has welcomed 16 AHRC-operated residences into its neighborhoods, where disabled adults work together as a family, and participate in the community with their neighbors. Indeed, it brings a great degree of normalcy, independence, and acceptance to their lives.

On June 9, 1997, a fundraiser is being held which recognizes the AHRC's efforts on behalf of our Long Island families, friends, and neighbors. Long Islanders will open their hearts to

give back to the organization that has done so much for our community. After all, when one of these very special persons receives the educational or vocational training they need to become a successful and happy member of our community, we all benefit from their presence. I would ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting the work of this great organization.

STATEMENTS BY DANIELLE DUPUIS AND PHILIP BIDWELL, ESSEX TECHNICAL CENTER, REGARDING DRUG USE BY TEEN-AGERS

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Essex Technical Center in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Ms. DUPUIS. My name is Danielle Dupuis and I live in Colchester. This is Philip Bidwell, he lives in Underhill but attends Essex Technical Center. Rebecca Johnson and Troy Hibbard cannot be here with us today.

We did a survey on teenage drug use in our school and we found that 50 percent of the students in our school use drugs, we found that 21 percent of them use them on a daily basis. The top two drugs in high school were marijuana and alcohol, and they are both used by 50 percent of the students.

We feel that teenage drug use in this country is a rising problem. Everyday in and out of school students are using substances whether they are legal or illegal. We feel that a required high school level drug education class would be a way to solve this problem.

Mr. BIDWELL. Basically we think that it is more and more of a problem everyday in the school systems and we think that in order to resolve this we should have a class that is required in the school system for drug education because it is not that the fifth grade students have a class where they are introduced to drugs and what the effects are and stuff, but as teenagers these get more and more into peer pressure and they need to be brought up against anything that can happen. It is not just a fact of people doing them but people are dying from them.

Ms. DUPUIS. We found that 25 percent of the students that use drugs use them in school.

Mr. BIDWELL. I think that students, if you go up and talk to somebody like a student, that is just not normal to anybody else, but if they are going to somebody the same age just like them they are more open about it.

Ms. DUPUIS. They feel more comfortable. Other drugs were used, but marijuana and alcohol were the main concerns. We surveyed marijuana, cocaine, speed, acid, alcohol, mushrooms, hashish and we then had another category and those were all low, they ran about five or six percent, in that area. There is such a big campaign against drugs but yet there are so many students that are using drugs, you want to know what is the big deal, what is it like? I will try it once. And they try it once and that is it, you are addicted for life. I think a lot of it has to do with just being cool, too.

WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 11, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

The case involving Air Force First Lt. Kelly Flinn has refocused national attention on the role of women in the American military. Women have become an integral part of our fighting force over the last 20 years. The percentage of women in the military has increased from less than 2% in the early 1970s to over 13% today. Women today serve in a wide range of occupations in the services, and have participated with distinction in every major military action, including the Persian Gulf War.

There are two main reasons for the increasing role of women in the military. First, our armed forces need women. Our national security would be diminished by excluding half of the talent and courage from the defense of the country. Prior to 1973 the military could rely on the draft of young men to fill positions in the services. But after the draft was abolished in the wake of the Vietnam War, the services have had to recruit women to meet personnel needs. Second, our society has insisted on greater opportunities for women in the workforce, including the military.

The U.S. military has, for the most part, succeeded in integrating women into the armed forces. The U.S. is the pre-eminent military power in the world today, and its fighting force remains the best-trained, best-equipped and most effective. There have, however, been challenges. The first set of challenges centers on the role of women in the military. Women have traditionally filled clerical, support and medical positions in the services, but there has been a push for women to assume new roles, including combat positions. The second set of challenges relates to sexual conduct among service members. The military has strict rules on sexual misconduct, but has arguably enforced those rules inconsistently.

WOMEN IN COMBAT

Current law gives the Secretary of Defense and the service secretaries discretion over whether women may serve in combat positions and over which assignments may be opened to women. In 1994 the Defense Department opened more than 80,000 combat-related jobs to women. Consequently, more than 92% of the career fields and 80% of the total jobs are now open to women. The Defense Department, nonetheless, continues to restrict certain combat assignments for women, particularly service in ground forces where the risk of direct physical contact with the enemy is high. The Air Force has opened relatively more combat positions to women than have the other services.

There continues to be debate about whether the services should open more combat positions to women or restore pre-existing law which barred them from serving in many such jobs. Those who support opening more positions to women argue that women service members cannot advance to the top positions in the military without combat experience, and make the further point that women who have the ability and desire should be given the opportunity to serve in such positions. In contrast, those who oppose women in combat contend that national se-

curity has been and would be jeopardized because women are not as strong or aggressive as men and their presence would impair the effectiveness of the fighting force.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

The sexual misconduct cases which have been in the news in recent months have fallen into two general categories. The first group involves cases of sexual harassment and abuse. The most serious scandal has occurred at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, where 12 drill sergeants have been charged with harassing or abusing female trainees. The services have adopted a policy of "zero tolerance" toward harassment, and have prosecuted the Aberdeen and other cases with vigor. Some in Congress are calling for segregating women and men during basic training to reduce the risk of misconduct, while others say such a change would mark a step backward.

The second group involves cases of adultery and fraternization, which generally refers to relations between officers and enlisted personnel. Adultery and fraternization can be crimes in the military, although a commanding officer has broad discretion in handling such cases. Disciplinary actions range from administrative remedies, such as counseling, to court-martials involving possible fines, demotions, and sentences. Several senior officers were charged with both in recent weeks, as was Kelly Flinn, who was also charged with lying and disobeying orders. The Pentagon says that such conduct erodes discipline and order. Critics contend current policy is too harsh, intrudes greatly into the private lives of service members, and is inconsistently applied.

ASSESSMENT

The military, like the civilian workforce, is adjusting to the large influx of women into its ranks. In many respects, the Pentagon has handled effectively this transition to a mixed-sex force. The U.S. fighting force, as demonstrated in the Persian Gulf War, continues to be the best in the world, and, overall, the military has adapted well to a changing society.

The military, however, continues to face difficult questions on the role of women in the armed forces. I believe women deserve the opportunity to serve in certain combat positions if they meet service requirements and qualifications for those assignments and if doing so is in the best interest of national security. I do think, however, that these changes should occur incrementally and with extensive consultation with military leaders.

The cases of sexual misconduct raise difficult questions. It is, of course, appropriate for the services to prosecute vigorously cases of rape and harassment, and take every step to keep our recruits safe. The rules on adultery and fraternization are problematic. The military is a highly structured institution, lacking many of the freedoms of the civilian world, and requiring unusual intimacy from close bunks to showers and a strong emphasis on discipline and morale. My impression, however, is that the rules have been arbitrarily applied and that some individuals are punished for behaving in ways others get away with. The military's purpose in dealing with these relationships must be to ensure the good discipline and morale of its troops, not to try to enforce morality. What is most important is that the rules be clearly explained, consistently enforced, and applicable to all, regardless of sex, race or rank.

SPECIAL PEOPLE PROGRAM OF
IBPOE OF W**HON. LYNN N. RIVERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, for the record, I would like to recognize the Special People Program of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of the Elks of the World [IBPOE of W]. For the past 10 years, this program has recognized young persons with physical or mental challenges at the Annual Convention of the Elks Fraternity. This extraordinary program, fueled by the hard work of the IBPOE of W, recognizes the individual abilities and contributions of community citizens with special needs.

The Special People Program selects one youth as the annual Poster Child. Each year financial benefits, raised from donations and raffles, are given to this child and his family. In addition, the program continues its commitment to past Poster Children through annual donations.

This year's Poster Child is Marquise Taylor of Lexington, KY. Fifteen-month-old Marquise was born with a severe congenital heart defect as well as Down's Syndrome. In this particular type of heart defect, the separation between his cardiac chambers were not fully developed, resulting in unstable blood flow. Marquise underwent surgery at the age of 5 months to correct this defect and his prognosis is excellent. Yet Marquise still lives with Down's Syndrome, an incurable condition that will continue to challenge him as he grows.

I would like to congratulate the IBPOE of W for their outstanding community service and dedication to supporting citizens with special needs. I wish Marquise and his parents, Carlos and Roxie Taylor, all the best for the future.

SMALL BUSINESS: THE BACKBONE
OF OUR ECONOMY**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, this country's economy is fueled by a diverse and broad group of smaller companies whose strengths lie in their innovation and flexibility. It is these companies that were recently honored at the 1997 Small Business Person of the Year Award in Washington, DC.

I would like to honor the sole Michigan recipient of this award, Wright-K Technology, Inc., of Saginaw, whose management team of CEO Robert Floeter, President John Sivey and Secretary-Treasurer Constance Kostzewska was nominated for this distinction by Saginaw Future, Inc. Criteria for nomination and selection included sales and employment growth, staying power, local community commitment, innovativeness of product, and response to adversity.

One of the secrets of Wright-K's success is their strong belief that every single employee of the company is crucial to its ultimate productivity and strength. They value their employees, which comes through in company

policy and the simple way they treat everyone who works at Wright-K. I believe that this attitude of respect comes back tenfold to the company since everyone feels that when the company rises, all boats within the company also rise.

The growth of Wright-K Technology has exploded in the past 4 years, evidenced by over a doubling of employees from 146 to nearly 350 today. This manufacturing company designs, builds, and rebuilds special assembly, test, metal removal, laser, and welding equipment. In fact, its superior performance has placed it among the 100 fastest growing firms in Michigan, moving up to No. 55 after debuting at No. 86 in 1996.

Wright-K's management team also gives back to the community many times over by volunteering their time and resources to support important initiatives like school-to-work programs, hospital and church programs, the Boy Scouts, and chambers of commerce. It is through these types of involvement that a company's dedication and staying power in the community is truly characterized.

I am enormously pleased to commend Wright-K Technology, Inc., and to highlight the accomplishments of this firm and its employees both from an economic and a philanthropic standpoint. I believe that this company serves as a model for aspiring small businesses nationwide and globally, and I look forward to witnessing continued years of growth and success.

SULLIVAN LEADS BY DOING

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot from from time to time about burnout—about people whose constitutions are too delicate to allow them to continue with hard work. Unfortunately, that is a condition which often affects those who have taken on a commitment to serve others, especially recently, when the Nation has, sadly, cut back on the resources it makes available to people who seek to alleviate poverty and injustice.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the next time someone committed to this fight starts to feel sorry for himself or herself and contemplates easier work, they will read the following editorial and take some inspiration from the example of Mark A. Sullivan.

As this editorial in the Fall River Herald News explains, Mark Sullivan has been the chief executive—and chief strategist, motivator, and philosopher—of Citizens for Citizens in Fall River, MA, an effective community action agency.

I was fortunate enough to meet Mark Sullivan 15 years ago when the Massachusetts congressional district lines were changed and I found Fall River and myself in the same congressional district. Throughout the ensuing period, Mark Sullivan has been one of the strongest sources of advice, encouragement, and inspiration to me.

The Fall River Herald News editorial aptly describes the respect in which he is so justifiably held by those who work for him and, perhaps most interestingly, against him. Mr. Speaker I have always felt lucky to hold this

job, and one of the examples I give when people ask me to explain why I feel that way is that I have had the chance to know, befriend, learn from, and work with Mark Sullivan.

SULLIVAN LEADS BY DOING

The row of crock pots lined up along the buffet table at Mark A. Sullivan's silver anniversary celebration just about said it all.

The decidedly casual affair, held at Citizens for Citizens headquarters on Griffin Street, was organized as a surprise to the man who has served as its executive director for the past 25 years.

Clearly, Sullivan's employees know him well. Home-cooked chourico and peppers is more his style than filet mignon and Delmonico potatoes. And that unpretentiousness is the source of both Sullivan's charm and success.

The son of a bus driver/union president and community activist in his own right, Sullivan learned to accept people from all walks of life at a tender age. Sullivan credits both his mother and father with teaching him—by example—to treat all people equally.

That's a quality Sullivan has carried into his work at the community action agency, where he put his own unique and refreshing spin on it.

Renowned—at least in *The Herald News* newsroom—for knowing how to turn a phrase, Sullivan is seldom without an opinion on issues that effect his constituency.

"That designation qualifies us for a grant of \$256,000 to eliminate poverty in southeastern Massachusetts," Sullivan once said, explaining the Fall River City Council's endorsement of the agency. "And that's enough to buy everybody a hamburger and send them home."

Indeed, Sullivan has demonstrated a gift for glibness, but also for putting a human face on dry statistics with irreverent, nonsense—sometimes bordering on offensive—explanations.

The sideburns that dipped an inch or two below his earlobes have long since been trimmed and the thickly pin-striped suit probably placed in mothballs since Sullivan began as CFC director in 1972, but his passion about his job remains undiminished.

Even though Sullivan expresses disdain for what was once known as the war on poverty, pointing to the absurdity of its existence in the greatest economic nation in the history in the world, he has been one of its finest warriors.

The secret to his success, Sullivan says with characteristic modesty, is his talent for hiring good people. "I've hired people of good character and intelligence," he said. None of them, we suspect, doubt where the ultimate authority lies, however. A sign on Sullivan's wall in a 1985 photograph reading, "Never mind the dog—beware of the owner," sums up his philosophy on those who cross him.

His shirt sleeves ever rolled up, Sullivan has well earned his reputation as a hands-on administrator. Having never hesitated to admit his own foibles, Sullivan's empathy for those he serves no doubt comes from having experience in life's valleys himself.

Citizens for Citizens is an apt name for an agency of people helping people. And no one seems better suited to leading the organization than the unassuming Sullivan.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. FRANCISCO F. AND GERALDINE LEVINSON

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to congratulate Dr.

Francisco F. and Geraldine Levinson on their receipt of the 1997 Merrillville Exchange Club's Book of Golden Deeds Award. Dr. and Mrs. Levinson will receive this award at a luncheon held at the Radisson Hotel at Star Plaza in Merrillville, IN, tomorrow, June 12, 1997. The Levinsons will be joined by friends and family on this special occasion.

The Exchange Club, a national organization devoted to a variety of initiatives involving the Nation's youth, the well-being of its communities, and responsibility of its citizens, bestows the Book of Golden Deeds Award upon individuals who have accepted leadership roles in bettering the communities and/or world in which they live. The Levinsons have been awarded the Book of Golden Deeds Award, the most distinguished award the service club can bestow, for their many contributions to the communities of Gary and Merrillville.

The Levinsons have positively impacted these communities by contributing their time and energy in the areas of health, community organizations, and sports. Dr. Levinson served on the Gary Board of Health for 25 years, and the Indiana State Board of Health for 20 years. Among his many accomplishments while with these organizations was his instrumental role in bringing water fluoridation to the area's filtration system. Dr. and Mrs. Levinson were also essential in the erection of the main building for the Lake County Association for Retarded Children.

In addition, Dr. and Mrs. Levinson have devoted their efforts to numerous volunteer organizations. Dr. Levinson served 5 years of active duty in the U.S. Army, followed by 29 years in the Active Reserves, from which he retired as a lieutenant colonel. He was also an active member of the Gary Exchange Club where he instituted the Toothbrush fund raiser, which successfully raised money for the organization by selling toothbrushes to large corporations. Dr. Levinson has also maintained leadership positions in numerous professional, civic, and community service organizations. Over the years, he has served as president of the Gary Dental Association, the Northwest Indiana Dental Association, the Indiana State Dental Association, Jewish War Veterans, and B'nai B'rith. He has also served on the board of directors for the YMCA, Jewish Welfare Federation, and Consumer Credit Counseling of Northwest Indiana.

Mrs. Levinson has been active in many community organizations, as well, including the Methodist Hospital Auxiliary, the Job Corps Agency, Israel Bond Drive, Jewish Federation, Temple Beth-El, and Temple Israel. She was also a soloist for the Macedonian Choir, and has served on the auxiliary of the Northwest Indiana Dental Society.

The Levinsons have also devoted much time to promoting sports within the community. Over the past 10 years, the Levinsons have been positive influences on the members of the Merrillville High School tennis team, during which Dr. Levinson has acted as a volunteer assistant coach. Creating organizations for community sporting activities has also been a priority for the Levinsons. Some of their endeavors have included the highly successful Gary Junior Tennis Association and the Ross Township Tennis and Racquet Club. The Levinsons were also very active in Club Vida, a social, athletic, and recreational club, where Dr. Levinson was the financial manager of the

Club Vida basketball team. In 1940, Dr. Levinson coached the basketball team all the way to the first game of a national championship at Denver, CO.

Other awards Dr. Levinson has received include the Sagamore of the Wabash Award, presented by former Indiana Governor, Robert Orr, and the Lugar Fitness Award, presented by U.S. Senator, the Honorable RICHARD LUGAR. The Sagamore of the Wabash Award is the most prestigious award granted by the Governor of Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending Dr. Francisco F. and Geraldine Levinson on their receipt of the 1997 Merrillville Exchange Club's Book of Golden Deeds Award. Their children, Eileen Samuelson and Don Levinson, five grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren, can be proud of the hard work and dedication the Levinsons have displayed while working to improve the quality of life for the residents of Indiana's First Congressional District.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK LEE

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Frank Lee of San Mateo, CA, who passed away on June 7, 1997, and who will be buried in Golden Gate National Cemetery. He will be fondly remembered for his lifelong dedication to marine engineering, significantly improving harbor facilities in the San Francisco Bay area, and providing leadership in the Asian-American community.

Frank Lee gave much of himself to our region and touched people's lives both at home and abroad. He served his country in the South Pacific during World War II as a merchant marine and spent 35 successful years as a marine engineer and naval architect. During his career, he completed the \$467 million retrofit of the battleship *New Jersey* and led over 50 design modifications of various U.S. Navy and commercial ships.

Frank Lee served for 28 years on the board of directors of the San Mateo County Harbor District. He was president of the board for six terms, and, in 1994, he was named president emeritus of the board, a position created just for him. Frank Lee has left an indelible mark on our county harbors. He transformed the Pillar Point Harbor into a premier commercial and recreation harbor with 369 berths and then did the same with Oyster Point Harbor.

Frank Lee also found time to provide leadership in the Asian-American community. He was a founder of the Peninsula Association for Chinese Americans, an advisor to the Organization of Chinese Americans, a member of the Asian American Manufacturers Association, and a president of People to People International, an organization promoting world peace. Frank Lee always encouraged other Asian-Americans to become active in the community and gained the respect and admiration of everyone who worked with him. Above all, Frank Lee was devoted to his beautiful family.

Mr. Speaker, Frank Lee will be greatly missed by all whose lives he touched. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Frank

Lee and his lifetime of contributions to the bay area community.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER THOMAS FAHEY

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the outstanding bravery of Police Officer Thomas Fahey, an exemplary New Yorker and 14-year member of the New York Police Department [NYPD] who is currently battling a life-threatening disease.

Officer Fahey has been diagnosed with third-stage cancer with only a 20 percent chance of survival. A team of physicians has already prepared for an experimental procedure whereby Officer Fahey must undergo an exceedingly large amount of blood transfusions of up to 300 pints of extremely rare type O-negative blood.

On Monday, April 21, concerned individuals from throughout the New York metropolitan region arrived in droves at the Flushing Armory in Flushing, Queens, and subsequently donated over 1,000 pints of blood for Officer Fahey. Representatives of the American Red Cross indicated that this tremendous outpouring of support for Officer Fahey culminated in the largest single-day blood drive in the history of New York State.

For the past decade, Officer Fahey has dutifully served as the NYPD youth officer for the 110th Precinct in Elmhurst, Queens in the Seventh Congressional District. Numerous educational and athletic programs for countless youths within the precinct were successfully implemented on his watch. His dedication to serve his community and fellow citizens illustrates his commitment to helping others.

Indeed, Officer Fahey's distinguished record of community service has not been limited to the city of New York. In addition to the field of law enforcement, Thomas Fahey also earned a solid reputation while serving in the U.S. Navy and U.S. Naval Reserves. Foremost among Officer Fahey's stints of heroic actions made on behalf of our Nation was his active participation in both the Persian Gulf war and the TWA Flight 800 rescue operation.

His professional achievements aside, Officer Fahey is a dedicated family man who has always been there for Debbie, his wife of 17 years, and their three children, Christina, 14, Marissa, 9, and Tammy, 7.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in recognizing Police Officer Thomas Fahey, along with his family, friends, and fellow officers, on the occasion of today's NYPD "10-13" Benefit that has been organized in his behalf. And, I genuinely hope that this event will go a long way in defraying Officer Fahey's excessive medical costs as well as heightening our awareness of an affliction that he and others are forced to confront on a daily basis.

Mr. Speaker, as a former New York City police officer, I am proud to bring Officer Fahey's accomplishments and ordeals to the attention of my colleagues. My best wishes go out to him and his family.

CLARIFICATION BY FATHER DRINAN

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Jesuit Father and Georgetown University Law Center Prof. Robert F. Drinan has withdrawn statements he made in a New York Times article of June 4, 1996, on legislation to ban so-called partial-birth abortion. At the request of the Most Reverend John R. McNamara, regional bishop for Massachusetts' Merrimack region, I am submitting for the RECORD the text of Father Drinan's statement of May 12, 1997, clarifying his position on abortion.

Articles that I wrote in the New York Times on June 4, 1996, and in the National Catholic Reporter on May 31, 1996, were used in ways I did not intend. I withdrew those statements and any statement that could be understood to cast doubt on the Church's firm condemnation of abortion—a doctrine that I totally support.

Moreover, new information about the true nature and widespread use of partial-birth abortion renders my statements on that issue in 1996 factually incorrect.

I do not believe the every moral evil should be outlawed. I do, however, see abortion—particularly partial-birth abortion—as a grave evil and can understand why Church leaders are urging lawmakers to ban it. I do not want anything to impede that effort. On the contrary, I join in that effort and stand ready to promote laws and public policies that aim to protect vulnerable human life from conception until natural death. I support the Catholic bishops in their efforts to exercise moral leadership in the fight against abortion.

TRIBUTE TO TWO GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute two outstanding young women who are being presented with the Girl Scout Gold Award by the Vermont Girl Scout Council. They are Lori Brown of Rutland, VT and Kathleen Lomedico of Colchester, VT. They were honored on May 29, 1997 for earning the highest achievement award in U.S. Girl Scouting.

The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning and personal development. The award can be earned by girls aged 14 to 17, or in grades 9 to 12. To receive the award, these Girl Scouts first earned four interest project patches, the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award and the Senior Girl Scout Challenge as well as designing and implementing a Girl Scout Gold Award project to meet a special need in their communities.

As a member of the Vermont Girl Scout Council, Lori Brown first earned badges in child care, reading, music, games, well being,

and understanding yourself and others. She then used these skills to design and implement a series of Lenten workshops for the young children in her parish church. Kathleen Lomedico earned badges in artistic crafts and career exploration among others. After learning leadership skills through Girl Scouting, she served as the editor of her high school yearbook. As her Girl Scout Gold Award project she spent the past year organizing and leading a youth group for teens which meets every other week and a youth band which plays every Sunday night for her parish church. Ms. Lomedico wanted the young people in her parish to "feel a sense of home in the church." Both girls used skills they learned in Girl Scouting to help the church of their faith.

These two Senior Girl Scouts have earned my respect and admiration. I believe both girls should receive the public recognition due them for such significant services to their communities and their country.

TRIBUTE TO IYLENE WEISS

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, a friend, former neighbor, and unique natural force died last month.

Iylene Weiss probably did more than any other individual to restore the largest wetland in Los Angeles County and its neighboring lagoon, known as Ballona.

At her funeral, Los Angeles City Councilwoman Ruth Galanter read a poem that she composed in two parts as Iylene's health failed. Ruth's poem is a special and deserved tribute and I ask unanimous consent to insert it in the RECORD at this point.

TRIBUTE TO IYLENE WEISS—BY COUNCILWOMAN
RUTH GALANTER

We cannot let more time go by without acknowledging that Iylene Weiss has pulled a clever trick.

She made a plan and made it stick that no marina'd grace this shore; no docks, no paving, and, what's more, that birds and worms and clams and such and wetlands plants that you can touch, would fill this water and these banks.

For this, Iylene, we give you thanks; we toast the docents and the kids, we toast the herons and the squids, we raise our cups not once, but twice, to cheer the work of Iylene Weiss.

FAREWELL

Peace be with you now, Iylene; the plants are coming nice and green, and all the folks who cheered you on, in realizing you'd be gone, and also moved by love for you, are doing work you used to do.

At last they've grasped that central theme, that people working as a team, have more successes and more fun, than leaving all the work to one.

And so, Iylene, it's safe to go; it's safe to trust that those you know, will carry on from where you've been; so peace be with you now, Iylene.

CONGRATULATIONS TO VASILIOS PYROVOLIKOS

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize Vasilios Pyrovolikos for his service during World War II in helping to contribute to the success of the Allied forces.

Mr. Pyrovolikos, like many other civilians, supported members of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean Theatre during World War II. His support and service has been noted in a certificate awarded to him by H.R. Alexander, Field Marshal and Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theatre—1930–45—for help given to the sailors, soldiers, and airmen of the British Commonwealth of Nations, enabling them to escape from or evade capture by the enemy.

Mr. Pyrovolikos has also been honored by Col. Harry S. Aldrich, U.S. Army, commanding, for his service with the United States Army Forces in the Middle East under the supervision of maritime units of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine, Athens, Greece, for the period of June 1, 1944, to October 15, 1944, in appreciation for his contributions to the success of the Allied forces.

It is because of the dedication of people like Mr. Pyrovolikos that this country and our Allies, both then and now, enjoy the freedoms to which we are so accustomed. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to salute Mr. Pyrovolikos for his courageous and devoted actions in the name of freedom.

SLOVAKIA DESERVES NATO MEMBERSHIP

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1997

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, I believe in all fairness we should consider Slovakia with the other countries this body has determined to be eligible for NATO participation, both last year and this year.

The Slovak Republic has a democratically elected parliamentary government which has made marked political and economic progress. This country is a valuable participant in the Partnership for Peace and has contributed to peacekeeping operations in Bosnia and eastern Slavonia. The Slovak Republic is a peaceful, law-abiding country that has instituted judicial and free market reforms. When one takes the time to compare Slovakia's record of democratic and humanitarian achievements with those of other former Eastern Bloc countries, it is clear that Slovakia is equally deserving and meritorious of NATO membership.

My colleagues, I took the time to review Amnesty International's 1996 and 1997 reports and the U.S. State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1996 relating to human rights abuses. I examined Slovakia's record and also the record of some of the other nations which have been recommended for NATO membership, including the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, and Romania.

Slovakia had no recorded human rights abuses in these reports. The other countries had the following abuses documented.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Freedom of speech and press—so long as you don't talk bad about the Republic or the President.

Police abuses continue to be a problem.

In March 1995, a reporter was sentenced to 4 months imprisonment for calling the president "a traitor and a false prophet" in a newspaper article. (Amnesty)

In April 1995, prison officials beat to death a prisoner at Horni Slavkov prison. (Amnesty)

In June 1994, a Rom citizen was shot to death by police while being interrogated in detention at Horsovsy Tyn. (State Department)

Both the International Helsinki Federation and Human Rights Watch criticized the Government in 1996 and in 1997 for not curbing discrimination and skinhead violence against Romani citizens.

ROMANIA

The Ministry of Internal Affairs supervises the police—sporadic reports of human rights abuse by the police have continued.

At least 4 prisoners of conscience in 1995 and 1 in 1996. (Amnesty)

Many reports of torture and ill-treatment by police, resulting in 1 death in 1995 and 3 in 1996. (Amnesty)

In January 1996, Ion Axente was beaten by a police officer outside a bar in Piscu. After he fell to the ground, his face was sprayed with a paralyzing gas and he was kicked severely in the head. That night he went into a coma and he later died in June. (Amnesty)

In July 1995, the European Parliament passed a resolution calling on the Romanian Government to respect human rights and to end abuses by police and security forces.

Robert Radu was reportedly tortured during interrogation in Constanta in January 1995. Allegedly beaten with a club on the arms, legs, and head by a police officer and suffered a fractured shin. The officer reportedly threatened to kill him unless he said that he had injured himself falling down the stairs. (Amnesty)

In April 1995, Viorel Constantin was punched and kicked by police officers and civil guards outside a bar in Tandarei. Constanti suffered multiple bruising and scratches on the chest and the back, a cracked collar-bone and a ruptured ear drum. (Amnesty)

According to Human Rights Watch, Mircea-Muresul Mosor, a Rom from Comani, was shot and killed in May 1996 while in police custody in Valcele.

In July 1996, 3 Romani minors were held for 5 days on suspicion of theft of a watch and were all beaten, leaving severe bruises on the youths' arms and legs. (Both State Department and Amnesty)

Many other cases of deaths in custody or deaths reportedly due to police brutality have never been resolved.

Free speech is limited by prohibiting "defamation of the country."

In 1996, journalists Tana Ardeleanu and Sorin Rosca-Stanescu—convicted of "seditious libel" and sentenced to serve prison terms—printed an article that claimed former President Ion Iliescu had been recruited for KGB service while a student in Moscow. (State Department)

In 1996, Radu Mazare and Constantin Cumpăna—published an article about an illegal contract in the city council—sentenced to 7 month prison terms (although President Iliescu pardoned them). (State Department)

HUNGARY

There continues to be credible reports of police abuses and use of excessive force against suspects.

In May 1996, Hamodi Ahmed was assaulted by police officers outside a Budapest restaurant. The officers pushed him against the wall, handcuffed his arms behind his back and beat him. Later at the 5th District Police Station, Ahmed was repeatedly kicked by 5 or 6 other officers. He later required hospital treatment.

Also in May 1996 and in Budapest, Istvan Nagy was taken to the 8th District Police Station, where he was hit in the face, beaten and kicked. He later required 3 days hospital treatment for a ruptured ear-drum and injuries to the chest and spleen. His crime: he criticized a police officer who had shouted at an old man for crossing a road too slowly. (Amnesty)

In Kunszentmiklos in April 1995, Farkas Geza was punched, kicked and beaten with a rubber truncheon in a police car and in the police station, and a doctor was called in to stop heavy bleeding from his injuries. (Amnesty)

In June 1995, Stefan Vasile Chis was arrested in Budapest and was made to stand against the wall with legs spread apart and was kicked from behind in the genitals 3 times. After falling to the ground he was then repeatedly kicked and beaten. Released the next morning, Chis was admitted to a hospital where he underwent a urological operation and was hospitalized for 10 days. (Amnesty)

In July 1995 Almasi Laszlo died as a result of a severe beating by police officers who were searching his home in Paszto. (Amnesty)

The Hungarian Helsinki Committee reported in 1995 that police misconduct " * * * takes place every day, although the public is only informed by chance, only in conspicuous cases. Guilty police officers are very rarely condemned, and the majority of the officers suspected of such crimes remain on duty." (State Department)

LITHUANIA

"The State Security Department is responsible for internal security and reports to Parliament and the President. The police committed a number of human rights abuses."

Local press reported that police brutality is becoming more common. In many instances, victims reportedly are reluctant to bring charges against police officers for fear of reprisals. (State Department)

Most years the Ministry of Interior refuses to publicize statistics on reported cases of police brutality and in fact has yet to establish an internal affairs group to address this problem.

"Human rights violations continue in the military." The chief resident of one of Vilnius's major hospitals stated that soldiers in the army are constantly being treated for injuries resulting from abuse. In the 1st 6 months of 1996, the same hospital treated 4 soldiers for broken jawbones. (State Department)

Journalists alleges that government officials apply pressure on them not to criticize governmental policies or acts.

POLAND

Restrictions on freedom of speech and press.

Polish Penal Code states that acts that "publicly insult, ridicule, and deride the Polish nation, the Polish Republic, its political system, or its principal organs are punishable by between 6 months and 8 years of imprisonment." (State Department)

The Code imposes a prison term of up to 10 years for a person who commits any of the prohibited acts through print or mass media.

Let me also include excerpts from the State Department's report on Slovakia's human rights record:

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

1996 STATE DEPARTMENT COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES

On human rights abuses:

"There were no confirmed reports of political or other extrajudicial killings by government officials."

"There were no reports of politically motivated disappearances."

The Slovak Constitution specifically prohibits torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

The Constitution specifically prohibits arbitrary arrest and detention, and the Government observes their prohibition.

On freedom of speech and press:

"The Constitution provides for freedom of speech and of the press, and the Government generally respects this right in practice."

The Constitution provides for freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and the Government respects them in practice.

On freedom of religion:

"The constitution provides for freedom of religious belief and faith, and the Government respects this provision in practice."

On democracy:

"Citizens have the constitutional right to change their government through the periodic free election of their national representatives."

"The law prohibits discrimination and provides for the equality of all citizens. Health care, education, retirement benefits, and other social services are provided regardless of race, sex, religion, disability, language, or social status."

"The Constitution provides minorities with the right to develop their own culture, receive information and education in their mother tongue, and participate in decision-making in matters affecting them."

On children's and labor rights:

"The Government demonstrates its commitment to children's rights and welfare through its system of public education and medical care."

"The Constitution provides for the right to form and join unions * * *. The law provides for collective bargaining, which is freely practiced throughout the country * * *. Both the Constitution and the Employment Act prohibit forced or compulsory labor."

While some have been critical of Slovakia's record in this area, a fair comparison with these other countries shows the Slovak Republic has a much better record than any of these candidates.

Finally, my colleagues, I strongly believe it would be in the United States' international interests to grant the Slovak Republic NATO membership. Slovakia is strategically and geographically located in Eastern Europe and occupies an area which may be vital to ensuring security for our fellow NATO allies against future aggression.

It is my hope that we will move in the near future to make the Slovak Republic eligible for NATO participation and permit this country to join the league of nations which stand together in mutual defense and international security.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 12, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of Eric H. Holder Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice.
SD-226

JUNE 16

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine State-sanctioned discrimination issues in America.
SD-226

2:00 p.m.
Special on Aging
To hold hearings to examine the problem of pension miscalculations, focusing on methods for educating people on the steps they can take to protect themselves and their pension benefits.
SD-628

JUNE 17

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider recommendations which it will make to the Committee on the Budget with respect to spending reductions and revenue increases to meet reconciliation expenditures as imposed by H. Con.

Res. 84, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for the fiscal year 1998 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.
SR-253

Labor and Human Resources
Public Health and Safety Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine human cloning ethics and theology issues.
SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on baseball antitrust reform issues.
SD-226

Joint Economic
To hold hearings on high-tech transfers and economic espionage.
SD-138

JUNE 18

9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on United States farms exports.
SR-332

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 830, to improve the regulation of food, drugs, devices, and biological products.
SD-430

10:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Resources on S. 569 and H.R. 1082, bills to amend the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.
SD-106

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 587, to provide for an exchange of lands located in Hinsdale County, Colorado, S. 588, to provide for the expansion of the Eagles Nest Wilderness within the Arapaho National Forest and the White River National Forest in Colorado, S. 589, to provide for a boundary adjustment and land conveyance involving the Raggeds Wilderness, White River National Forest in Colorado, S. 590, to provide for a land exchange within the Routt National Forest in Colorado, S. 591, to transfer the Dillon Ranger District in the Arapaho National Forest to the White River National Forest in Colorado, S. 541, to provide for an exchange of lands with the city of Greely, Colorado, S. 750, to consolidate certain mineral interests in the National Grasslands in Billings County, North Dakota, and S. 785, to convey certain land to the city of Grants Pass, Oregon.
SD-366

JUNE 19

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SR-253

Labor and Human Resources
Public Health and Safety Subcommittee
To hold hearings on emergency medical services for children.
SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on entrance and special use fees for units of the National Park System and the status of the Fee Demonstration Program implemented by the National Park Service in 1996.
SD-366

JUNE 20

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on improving the quality of child care.
SD-430

JUNE 24

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To meet to further discuss proposals to advance the goals of deregulation and competition in the electric power industry.
SD-366

JUNE 25

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-430

JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 783, to increase the accessibility of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness.
SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
Children and Families Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Family and Medical Leave Act.
SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and
Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 308, to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study concerning grazing use of certain land within and adjacent to Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, and to extend temporarily certain grazing privileges, and S. 360, to require adoption of a management plan for the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area that allows appropriate use of motorized and nonmotorized river craft in the recreation area.

SD-366

JULY 10

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and
Recreation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review the preliminary findings of the General Ac-

counting Office concerning a study on the health, condition, and viability of the range and wildlife populations in Yellowstone National Park.

SD-366

JULY 23

9:00 a.m.

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings with the Caucus on International Narcotics Control on the threat to U.S. trade and finance from drug trafficking and international organized crime.

SD-215

JULY 30

9:00 a.m.

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To resume hearings with the Caucus on International Narcotics Control on the

threat to U.S. trade and finance from drug trafficking and international organized crime.

SD-215

POSTPONEMENTS

JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and
Nuclear Safety Subcommittee

To hold hearings on recent administrative and judicial changes to Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

SD-406